

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
ESTD AND QUARTERLY
FREDERIC HENDERSON & CO.,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, OXFORD,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

NUMBER 110.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, April 11—Kate Cull, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$100 for two months.

Peter Bottom, drunk and disorderly conduct. Sent to the military prison.

Wm. Jones and Thomas L. Jones, charged with killing some persons, names unknown. Continued until Thursday.

A couple of peace warrants were then issued.

On Saturday night some siray rebels captured three soldiers of the 14th Kentucky cavalry at the house of John C. Hall, near North Middletown, in Bourbon county. The impudent daring of the act may be estimated when we consider that the spot is about equidistant from Mt. Sterling, Winchester, and Paris on the east, south, and west, and not more than ten or twelve miles from either place, where there are large detachments of Federals. This looks as if there was a great necessity for the rigid enforcement of the recent order of Gen. Burnside against rebel sympathizers. Confederate soldiers would not thus rashly venture within our lines unless they had friends there to warn them of danger, and let them know when their visits might be made with impunity.

These roving depredators are not belligerents, they are horse thieves, and to avoid arrest under civil process they profess to be Confederates soldiers, and while they are picking up horses, mules, and anything of value that comes in their way, they make an arrest, or take a prisoner now and then, to keep up their assumed character.

Amongst the list of prisoners sent to Camp Chase recently was the Albert J. Green, who it seems, answered the description of a young man who enlisted at New Orleans in the rebel army when the war broke out. His relatives live in Jeffersonville, and "wonder regard" the cause in which he is battling. A short time since they wrote to their relative at Camp Chase, and the answer to their letter left no room for doubt in their minds as to his identity. They at once provided themselves with a fine lot of clothing and innumerable luxuries, and, in company with a prominent lady of this city, left for Camp Chase. When they arrived at that place they were confronted with one of the most dilapidated, woe-begone specimens of humanity that ever appeared to the mercies of the human heart. He was a countenance, and the first glance convinced the rebel relatives of the fact. They left suddenly for home congratulating themselves that their loved one was still at liberty, but sorely chagrined at the expensive outfit for his comfort. They failed to find any object of compassion at Camp Chase, and brought the articles home with them. They may be useful before the was terminated.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.—The 104th Illinois, Col. A. B. Moore, arrived at Jeffersonville last evening, en route to Gen. Rosecrans's army. It will be remembered that this regiment was captured at Hartsville, Tenn., by John Morgan, and paroled. The Lieut. Col. and Major of the regiment are in prison at Atlanta, Ga., and held as hostages for two guerrillas. The regiment is 500 strong, and in good health.

Henslow's battery, from Illinois, 109 strong, also arrived last evening, and will at once repair to the field of action. This is a new battery, fully equipped, and composed of a body of men as we have ever seen. They are eager to reach the seat of war, and we will doubtless hear a good report of them.

The number of convicts in the State prison at Jeffersonville is very small at present, and applications are made almost daily for hands at that institution. An effort was made a short time since to have enough convicts transferred from the northern prisons to meet the demand for labor at this one, but owing to the interruption of the State Legislature it was unsuccessful.

Two magnificent steamboats are in the stocks in the shipyard of Messrs. Howard, and some sixty or seventy men are now employed by them. For some time past business has been clogged for want of timber, but we learn that they are now amply supplied, and the work is going on smoothly.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

CELEBRATION OF SHILOH AT RUSSELLVILLE.

CAMP 26TH REG. KY. VOLS.,

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., April 8, 1862.]

Yesterdays, the 7th of April, the anniversary of that day, great battle, was observed by one of our regiments. No cloud dimmed the bright canopy of Heaven. There was no rude element without. All was quiet, peaceful, and serene. There was nothing to remind us of civil discord and war. No evidence of any kind of military movement was visible. The Irish citizens of Chicago are taking measures to send a contribution for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Mathison has passed a good specimen of the Extract. The price is \$10 per bottle, and \$10 per dozen. They will be added to their levers for their levers since their marriage.

The wife of the late Stephen Chickerling, of Jeffersonville, the son of the simple man who founded the Bank of Louisville, has recently returned from the army.

She was in an anxious state during her confinement, and the doctor advised her to remain at home.

She has now recovered, and is in full possession of her health.

The husband of the late Mrs. Chickerling,

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UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. HILL, of Boyle.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. MARSHALL, of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES D. GARRARD, of Clay.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hardin.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLICATION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
MUS CATHRE, GEORGE D. PRUITT,
H. W. COOPER, JOHN W. BARKER,
RICHARD KNOTT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.—The anxiety and alarm news from Charleston is intense, but there is no reason to apprehend disaster because we have only meagre intelligence. Bad news travels fast, and if we had experienced any reverse of magnitude we would have heard of it, in every possible channel of communication, through the rebels. We have details of the first day's bombardment from the Charleston Mercury, which acknowledges that on Tuesday, the 7th, the gun in Fort Sumter was dismantled, the fort thirty-four times, and seven of thearrison killed or mortally wounded. This shows that our iron-clads can do effective service, and, but for the obstructions placed in the sand channels, they would have been able to run the gauntlet of all the rebel batteries on Sullivan and Morris Islands to Castle Pinckney, anchored before the city, and demand its capitulation. When we consider the strength of the rebel forces, and the concentrated fire they could direct against our half dozen vessels, we are astonished that they suffered so little. The Keokuk, which was sunk, had turrets of wood iron combined, as an experiment, with but one gun in each, and that was not run out of the embrasure before firing. For two years the rebels have been strengthening the defences of Charleston, and the harbor is now a continuous chain of batteries, white torpedoes, chains, booms, floating batteries, and gunboats have also been provided. Admiral Dupont knew the difficulties and dangers of the attack, and doubtless felt his way at first, while he has been ascertaining the localities of the hidden instruments of death. It will be remembered that a tremendous explosion took place in Charleston harbor a few days ago, which, from its magnitude, was supposed to have been caused by the premature discharge of some submarine battery. Whatever it was, it does not appear that it was a fort or any of the magazines. A contemporary infers, therefore, that it was a submarine battery; and, if, as the Telegraph says, the explosion was felt by our fleet several miles distant, it must have been fatal to the minor torpedoes which are planted in the harbor. In this view of the case accident has destroyed one of the most formidable means of resistance on which the rebels relied. The importance of this success, if such it be, cannot be overestimated.

Our attacking force will doubtless devote itself at first to the removal of obstructions, and then it will seek some means of co-operating with the land troops in a general attack. Our iron-clads have stood three or four hours of the terrible fire, and this must increase the public faith in their efficiency, but we do not expect an easy victory. The rebels will fight with the energy of despair, and, as all the first accounts of the progress of the siege will come from them, we must bear in mind how monstrosely Beauregard and the rebel papers lied concerning the sortie upon the blockading fleet, which will teach us not to place implicit reliance upon what they say now. We anticipate ultimate success and the capture of the city, unless the rebels should make good their vaunt and before it surrenders. Should they do this even, it will not be long before it will be rebuilt for the occupancy of such Federal officials as may be necessary to enforce the revenue laws and break the spot up as a rendezvous for British pirates and blockade runners. Trusting in that Almighty power which has always conducted our nation to success, and animated by the reflection that our forces are fighting the holy of all battles—that in defence of national honor—let us wait patiently and hope that before many days we shall receive the full assurance that the gloomy fall of Sumpter under a rebel bombardment has been eclipsed by one of the most brilliant victories ever recorded in history.

Then you will stop the war, say the patriots, and give success to the rebels. That doesn't follow either. We don't expect Congress to stop supplies and do nothing else.

Lou. Democrat.

Well, neighbor, what else do you expect Congress to do? Name it! If supplies should be stopped by the next Congress, the stopping would be only through the fixed disagreement of the two houses concerning the policy of the Administration; but, if they should disagree morally on that point, on what other considerable point touching the rebellion could they bring to agree? Manifestly on no other, except the surrender of the government to the rebellion, the single result in which their unyielding adherence to opposite measures would unavoidably meet and unite. Stopping supplies means nothing more or less than stopping the war by withdrawing our arms and surrendering to the rebellion. This is precisely what it means. It is simply the scheme to whose execution the secessionists and the abolitionists look for the consummation of their common purpose—the dissolution of the Union on the slave line. It is nothing less. And in the execution of this scheme our neighbor of the Democrats is a zealous worker.

Was not the Editor of the Journal surrendering to the rebellion when he refused to furnish troops from this State to help put it down?—Lou. Democrat.

No, he was doing the most he could do under the existing circumstances to put the rebellion down, and tenfold more than he would have been doing if he had advocated the furnishing of troops, the Government itself being judge. The number of troops the President then required from Kentucky was some two or three thousand. The position Kentucky actually assumed was worth to the government forty thousand troops! So said General McClellan. At the time, But, on a wider survey, the war was much stronger in our favor, inasmuch as the position unquestionably saved Kentucky to the Union. Indeed, necessity was justification of the position.

Our neighbor of the Democrats need not try to shelter his present position, and the position the Union men of Kentucky have assumed at any stage of the war. Their property is not merely vain but ridiculous. They have never assumed any position whatever that can afford the slightest shelter to their own. If he wants aid and comfort, he must seek both, where he gives both, outside of the Union men of the State.

Don't you readers know that if they do give notice to the radicals now that if they do not yield you will?—Lou. Democrat.

They don't; on the contrary, they know that we give notice to the radicals now, that in order to make them yield, we will go every length, except the surrender of the government to the rebellion. That is as far as a patriot can go.

But, neighbor, how is it with you and your readers? Don't your readers know that you give notice to the radicals now that if they hold out you will hold out, and let the rebellion triumph?

This is what the radicals want. Do you want it? If you don't, why do you give them notice that you will help them effect it?

Editor of the Louisville Journal, after assessing in almost every column that we were for stopping the war, undertakes by a column of logic to make out that we are for it. Lou. Democrat.

The Richmond Whig contains an article on the next rebel Congress which strikingly exhibits the tendency of the Confederate Government to a strong centralization of political power. It states that the Richmond Congress will probably pass a law changing both the character and the time of holding the elections, and says a bill has been reported in the House of Representatives providing for an election by general ticket instead of single districts. It regards the idea that a member of Congress represents only his district and his constituents as a fallacy, and tells us that "the modern practice of parceling out the representation among the counties was one of the developments of that will tendency towards radical democracy which the United States Government manifested at an early day, and kept on until it reached the natural end of such a course—despotism." The object of the Whig is evidently to secure the election of members from those parts of the Confederacy now held by Union troops, and it tells us that there are members of the present House whose pollbooks show less than a hundred votes, and as most of them would not bear scrutiny, it does not want the game to be repeated. But when it comes to discuss the cases of Missouri and Kentucky quite a different spirit animates it. There was never election for the Confederate Congress held in our State, and there is no likelihood that one can ever be held "unless affairs change," as the Whig says. It therefore suggests the query: "Would it be competent to authorize polls to be opened in other States for Missourians and Kentuckians?" Modestly, it simply makes the suggestion wittier and more difficult. It seems that Missouri, when her rebel Legislature chose the present representatives, or rather when they elected themselves, guarding against a contingency, authorized them to serve until the condition of the State admitted of polls being opened in all the districts and successors chosen. But the Confederate constitution closes the term of member at the end of two years, and the Whig again interrogatively suggests: "Can it be considered that the representative trust now held by the delegation from Missouri, and which will be extinguished by the election on the 22d of February next, is afterwards valid?" It is evident that he held it, but that it was not a second position. And we established both branches of our reply. Moreover, you ought to be exceedingly obliged to us for establishing the latter branch, inasmuch as you are now constrained to admit the former. But you never did show proper gratitude to us.

But suppose it did stop the war, is it not the Union never to be restored, with the policy now inaugurated? If this be so, what is the use of the war?—Lou. Democrat.

Why, at least we defend the Union against the rebellion, until the people have time to change the present policy; whereas, if the war should now be closed on our part, the rebellion would soon triumph, extinguishing hope with the Union. Such is "the use of the war." It is necessary to protect the national existence. That is so!

But suppose it did stop the war, is it not the Union never to be restored, with the policy now inaugurated? If this be so, what is the use of the war?—Lou. Democrat.

Most true. Wherefore, neighbor, you who weep the cherished object of putting down the rebellion because you are resolved to defeat the unionists, and when they elect themselves, guarding against a contingency, authorized them to serve until the condition of the State admitted of polls being opened in all the districts and successors chosen.

As the editor of the Journal with holding what he called a second position, and our readers know we proved it on the Editor, so that he cannot deny it. His only reply to it is, that we are the Whig.

Not exactly, neighbor. We replied not only that he held it, but that it was not a second position. And we established both branches of our reply. Moreover, you ought to be exceedingly obliged to us for establishing the latter branch, inasmuch as you are now constrained to admit the former. But you never did show proper gratitude to us.

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But suppose it did stop the war, is it not the Union never to be restored, with the policy now inaugurated? If this be so, what is the use of the war?—Lou. Democrat.

Most true. Wherefore, neighbor, you who weep the cherished object of putting down the rebellion because you are resolved to defeat the unionists, and when they elect themselves, guarding against a contingency, authorized them to serve until the condition of the State admitted of polls being opened in all the districts and successors chosen.

As the editor of the Journal with holding what he called a second position, and our readers know we proved it on the Editor, so that he cannot deny it. His only reply to it is, that we are the Whig.

Not exactly, neighbor. We replied not only that he held it, but that it was not a second position. And we established both branches of our reply. Moreover, you ought to be exceedingly obliged to us for establishing the latter branch, inasmuch as you are now constrained to admit the former. But you never did show proper gratitude to us.

But suppose it did stop the war, is it not the Union never to be restored, with the policy now inaugurated? If this be so, what is the use of the war?—Lou. Democrat.

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Departure of Trains.

New Albany and Chicago, 16 A. M.

Chicago Express, 3:45 A. M.

St. Louis & New Haven, 10:30 A. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, 11 A. M.

Accommodation, 3:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

Passenger Train, 7:30 A. M.

Lebanon, 7:30 A. M.

Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, 8:00 A. M.

Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis,

C. & N. R., 2:45 P. M.

Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati,

C. & N. R., and the East, 9:30 P. M.

Contents of First and Fourth Papers.

Editorial Proceedings—Jefferson Items—Celebration

of Shiloh at Cincinnati—Scientific Discovery and

News—Roll of Honor: First and Second Kentucky

—Decisions of the Court of Appeals—Notes in

the Press—The War News from the

United States—Telegraphic News—Army of Rebs.

in Ohio—Cannabis—Cultivation of Flax—The Seasons

of California—Tramming Litig—Fever—Alkaline Items, &c.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TRAINOR CASE.—The arrest of John Trainor at Nashville, a clerk in the Ordnance Department, on a charge of smuggling arms, munitions, and medicines through the lines, and conveying information to the rebels, has already been noticed. The following facts developed in the investigation of the case have been furnished to the Nashville Dispatch:

A careful and thorough investigation has been made, and it is recognized that if Trainor or the highest official in command of the civil or military law is fully established. His operations extend back over a period of two years. He has occupied a position which gave him many opportunities for carrying on his designs, and he has not failed to take advantage of them to the best of his ability. Having had greater or less control of wagon trains since he entered the service, he has, if his own statements are to be relied upon, on several occasions, sold or bartered horses, wagons, teams, and supplies, which certainly cannot be used as human food, in the result of which was of a character *sui generis*; and the inferences drawn from other contests can not with strict propriety be applied in this case. We have the stubborn facts that from numerous places at the South the market reports speak of flour as varying from fifty to one hundred dollars per barrel; pork, one dollar to one dollar and eighty cents per pound, and most other necessities of life in proportion. The New York World accounts for these frightful prices by the depreciation of Confederate money and the inability to transport produce from one locality to another, owing to the railroads being otherwise engaged. These explanations, however, fall far short of accounting for all the existing distress. For at no point in the insurrectionary country are the prices of food moderate, low, even if the currency be reduced to a specie standard. The New York World accounts for these frightful prices by the depreciation of Confederate money and the inability to transport produce from one locality to another, owing to the railroads being otherwise engaged. The certificates which accompany *Jones Whitton's Remedy* are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

15 JEBEL Major-General Burnside paid a hurried visit to Connerville, Ind., last week, to see his brother who resides there. His coming was not generally known, yet he was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and welcomed by the Rev. Joseph Cotton. Gen.

Burnside returned thanks for the cordial reception, and assured the people that he had honestly endeavored to do his duty in defending the Government against this wicked rebellion, and that he was still willing

to devote all his physical and mental powers to the advancement of the cause in which all loyal hearts, all true friends of liberty, are now so deeply interested. He said, too, that in the present great conflict, no man had a right to do anything that would in the least enfeeble or embarrass the Government; that however much we might differ with the Administration in regard to the policy adopted, we should confine ourselves to a moderate and temperate expression of dissent; that the war must go on till the rebellion is at an end; we could not have honorable peace in any other way; that those in the North who were most clamorous for peace, were the most thoroughly detested by the leaders of the rebellion. And every loyal heart will respond to these patriotic utterances of the gallant Burnside. He is so sagacious in council as he is energetic in war.

THE CONTINENTAL OLU FOLKS.—If any body supposes that these delightful vocalists are "declined into the wreath of years," let him go and see the Paige Sisters, and dismiss his mind. One of them has a sweet face, and one of the most silvery voices that ever graced the stage. Their voices are as clear and ringing as the bells in the towers of the cathedral at Cincinnati, or Indianapolis, as at the former. They others sing, and their voices have been largely engaged in the sale of drugs and other goods for a Southern destination. The Sons of the Government have been sadly injured by the efforts of the players, the unprincipled, and the vicious. Hence the treason of those in the cities named are connected with attempts to supply the rebels with arms and other articles. It matters not that their agents in the South are secondly born, the are the more guilty as smugglers and aiders and abettors of the enemy, and are liable to the punishment provided by the law.

THE RICHMOND RIOT.—For the benefit of those who are thus trudging along, it may be proper to state that there is connected with the Army of the Cumberland a thorough police organization, with which is connected a large number of agents, who are in constant communication with the interests of God's creatures in establishing it. At its head is a man of indomitable energy. Commanders in other departments cooperated with him in carrying out his designs. His others have been, and are, as likely to be found before the counter of some enterprising adventurer, in contradistinction to the Southerners at the South, who are to be found at Cincinnati, or Indianapolis, as at the former. Their voices are as clear and ringing as the bells in the towers of the cathedral at Cincinnati, or Indianapolis, as at the former. They others sing, and their voices have been largely engaged in the sale of drugs and other goods for a Southern destination. The Sons of the Government have been sadly injured by the efforts of the players, the unprincipled, and the vicious. Hence the treason of those in the cities named are connected with attempts to supply the rebels with arms and other articles. It matters not that their agents in the South are secondly born, the are the more guilty as smugglers and aiders and abettors of the enemy, and are liable to the punishment provided by the law.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Geo. Graves, the horse-thief, arrested on Monday, is said to have conducted himself during the past year in the most "scandalous manner," and shamed the confidence of citizens generally. His arrest created much surprise and embarrassment in the community.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-eighth
Congress.

[PUBLIC NO. 79.]

An Act to provide for circuit courts for the districts of California and Oregon, and for other purposes.

Approved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of chief justice and four associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed one additional associate justice of said court, with the like powers and to take the same active participation in the duties and be entitled to the same salary as the other associate justices. The districts of California and Oregon shall constitute the tenth circuit, and the other circuits shall remain as now constituted.

Sec. 2. And it be further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district courts in and over the districts of California and Oregon or either of them, the power and jurisdiction of circuit courts, and the acts entitled "An act to establish a circuit court of the United States, and to appoint judges thereof, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed; and be it enacted, That the circuit court of the tenth circuit, and the other circuits shall remain as now constituted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, prosecutions, cases, pleads, process, and other proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which have been brought into, or could have been originally cognizable in, a circuit court as established by this act, now pending in or returnable to the several district courts of the United States in the states of California and Oregon, and now remaining in or returnable to the circuit court of California, by this act abolished, acting as circuit courts, (or so empowered to act,) shall be, and hereby are, declared to be respectively transferred to, removable, and limited to the several circuit courts constituted by this act, to be held within said district respectively, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, and may be appealed, or otherwise brought up, prosecuted, or had in such circuit courts; and no half-bond or recognizance taken in any of said actions, suits, prosecutions, or causes transferred to said circuit courts, shall be liable to be arrested, imprisoned, or retained; and the said circuit court shall be governed by the same laws and regulations as apply to the other circuit courts of the United States; and the trials of said causes, shall be conducted to perform the same duties, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court for the districts in California shall be held at the city of San Francisco and the city of Los Angeles, in said State, at the same times and places as the circuit court for the districts of California for the northern and southern districts of said State at said places, and the circuit court for the State of Oregon shall be held at Portland, in said State, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the district court for the district of Oregon at that place.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of each circuit court, shall receive, in addition to his salary hereinafter provided, the sum of one thousand dollars for his travelling expenses for each year in which he may actually attend a session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS—No. 10.]

Joint Resolution for the distribution of certain sums received from the State of Missouri.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and all other custodians thereof, be and are hereby directed and commanded to cause equal distribution to be made forthwith among the members of the two Houses of the present Congress, of all books and documents heretofore printed or purchased at the cost of the Government, relating to any public library, or the library kept by any department of the Government, excepting however, all such books and documents as are embodied in any existing order for the distribution thereof among the members of either House of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 11.]

A Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the independent Telegraph, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a line of telegraph from Port Huron, Michigan to Washington city, or any other corporation or companies organized according to law, be granted a license to do all such things as are done by the proprietors of the telegraph line, in the extension and operation of their line to, and across the state of Michigan and other parts of the District of Columbia.

The Tribune's special correspondent learns through private channels that Longstreet attacked our forces under Keys near Yorktown, and the rebels were repelled and fell back to Williamsburg, leaving behind spoils, &c.

The rebels returned from Steele's Bayou damaged. The navigation of the bayou is now impeded by the Yazoo.

Hopkins' Marched at Winchester, with a heavy infantry force, encroaching upon Quinn's force, who ignorantly fled, leaving everything in their retreat.

April 2.—All quiet here. The enemy's fleet has disappeared.

A party of exchanged and paroled prisoners arrived from New Orleans yesterday.

Our troops are in excellent spirit and right hearted in their work.

Some excitement was caused last night by a log of fire floating down the river.

A skip with negroes attempting to pass the bridge captured this morning.

John Davis, a member of the Congress in the history and condition of Georgia urges that the interests of Northern persons in them amounting to \$37,500, be protected.

Many persons think it for their interest to be held by hand after the plants grow from four to five inches high; this is done almost universally in Belgium. Where weeding is reported to care should be taken by the workers to avoid any损害 to their feet; the plants are often taken up by hand, and the weeding should be done carefully, and the seedlings should be pulled out with the hands.

Boats have returned from Steele's Bayou damaged.

The navigation of the bayou is now impeded by the Yazoo.

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